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CONFIDENTIALVinnitsa Superphosphate Plant, Ukrainian SSR

As of 22 September 1953, the Vinnitsa Superphosphate Plant imeni Sverdlov was exceeding its daily quota for the output of mineral fertilizer. By that date, workers of the granulated superphosphate shop had already processed more than 3,000 tons of products on their November quota and had reduced production costs of this type of fertilizer 6.8 percent.(3) As of 5 October, workers of the same shop were delivering on the 1954 program.(4)

As of 22 September, 20,000 more tons of granulated superphosphates had been delivered to kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the country than in the corresponding period of 1952.(3) By 6 October, this figure had been raised to 23,000 tons.(4)

The plant as a whole fulfilled the September plan 110.8 percent. Hundreds of carloads of high-grade superphosphates above the plan were delivered.(5)

Dneprodzerzhinsk Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant, Ukrainian SSR

On 4 October, chemists of the Dneprodzerzhinsk Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant shipped the last tons of mineral fertilizer on their 10-month quota to agricultural workers.

The fertilizer shop is equipped with control and gauging apparatus. In 1953, 20 suggestions were introduced for saving raw materials. The plant holds a leading place in the all-Union competition of enterprises of the chemical industry.(6)

Riga Superphosphate Plant, Latvian SSR

The 1953 output of the Riga Superphosphate Plant was estimated at four times the 1947 output.(7)

Voskresensk Chemical Combine imeni Kuybyshev, Moskovskaya Oblast

The Voskresensk Chemical Combine imeni Kuybyshev fulfilled the third-quarter 1953 plan for every specified type of production and produced 7,000 tons of mineral fertilizer above its quota.(8)

Alaverdi Chemical Plant, Armenian SSR

The Alaverdi Chemical Plant met its 8-month production quota 103.2 percent and completed the September program 3 days ahead of schedule. Hundreds of tons of mineral fertilizer above the plan were delivered to agriculture. This enterprise delivers superphosphates to kolkhozes of the Armenian, Georgian, and Azerbaydzhani SSRs. The plant fulfilled the September shipping plan ahead of schedule.(9)

Dzhambul Superphosphate Plant, Kazakh SSR

In 1953, the Dzhambul Superphosphate Plant was producing 30 percent more superphosphate than in 1952, and 170 percent more chemical agents for combating vermin and plant diseases. The 9-month plan was fulfilled for the entire technological cycle. As of 7 October, kolkhozes and sovkhoses had received from the plant many trainloads of superphosphate above the plan during 1953.(10) The 1953 output provided supplemental fertilizer for tens of thousands of hectares of crops.(11)

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Aktyubinsk Chemical Combine, Kazakh SSR

By 20 October the Aktyubinsk Chemical Combine had already delivered several thousand tons of superphosphates above the 1953 program, for agricultural purposes. (11)

Chimkent Chemical Pharmaceutical Plant, Kazakh SSR

The Chimkent Chemical Pharmaceutical Plant produces anabasine-sulfate, a powerful agent in combating agricultural pests in fruit gardens and cotton and sugar beet plantations. The plant was producing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as much of this chemical in 1953 as in 1952. (11)

SOURCES

1. Leningradskaya Pravda, 20 Oct 53
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3. Petrozavodsk, Leninskoye Znamya, 22 Sep 53
4. Moscow, Izvestiya, 6 Oct 53
5. Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 24 Oct 53
6. Riga, Sovetskaya Latvija, 6 Oct 53
7. Ibid., 1 Nov 53
8. Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 20 Oct 53
9. Yerevan, Kommunist, 2 Oct 53
10. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 7 Oct 53
11. Ibid., 20 Oct 53

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